



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *July 22, 1902.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving during the week ended July 19, 1902, at the subports of Porto Rico.

Mayaguez.—July 16, French steamship *Salvador*, from Haitian and Dominican ports, with 5 immigrants. Other subports, no transactions.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,

Passed Assistant Surgeon,

Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

RUSSIA.

Two cases of plague in Odessa.

ODESSA RUSSIA, *July 10, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I cabled this day as follows:

HAY, *Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.*: Plague.—HEENAN.

On June 30 I heard a rumor that plague existed in this city. I investigated the matter with the following result: About the middle of June a man residing in the central part of the city was taken ill at his home and was thence removed to the town hospital. At the time no special attention was paid to the case, and it was regarded as an ordinary case of bubo. There was no fever for several days and the patient remained in the ward with other patients who were suffering from non-infectious and noncontagious diseases. A sudden rise of temperature, with marked lung symptoms, caused alarm and the patient was at once isolated. Subsequent bacteriological investigations showed the case to be one of pneumonic plague. The man is still in hospital, but has recovered from the disease. No official announcement of the existence of plague has been made. As there was but 1 case, and that was not officially notified to be a case of plague, I refrained from telegraphing to the Department. My colleagues here adopted the same course, as it seemed unfriendly to do otherwise under the circumstances. It would, of course, be difficult to prove the case to be one of plague should the authorities deny it. I determined however, should a second case occur, to telegraph the Department. The second case has occurred and the particulars are as follows: A man was taken ill at his home near the old cemetery on or about July 1, and three days later was taken to the Jewish hospital, where he remained till last night, when he was removed to the town hospital and found to be suffering from bubonic plague. During his stay in the Jewish hospital the disease was not suspected, nor was any written record kept of his case. This is all the information in my possession at the present time. There is no official announcement as yet that the plague exists in the city. The serious part of the matter is the fact that both of these cases of plague occurred among residents of the city, and were not brought in from the outside. As far as could be ascertained, there was no connection between the two cases, nor were the men known to each other, though their places of residence were not a great distance apart. Ever since plague existed here in 1901, the specialists at the bacteriological station have been experimenting on rats captured or trapped at different localities throughout the city. These experiments showed that an occasional rat was contaminated with elements of plague, because other animals inoculated with the cultures taken from the rat developed well-marked symptoms of

plague and all of those inoculated died. Many dead rats were found throughout the city and cases of plague in animals were developed from some of these, though from how many could not be ascertained.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Victoria*.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including 3 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*.—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 125, including 12 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 31,626. Total number of deaths, 85. No contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 826, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 21; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 6, and 6 from smallpox.

Rouen.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 219, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 3; smallpox, 1, and 50 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 403,400. Total number of deaths, 630, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 9, and 98 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 12, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 14.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,456.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended July 12, 1902. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths, 146, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 15 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand two hundred and eighty deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 37; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 15; whooping cough, 47; enteric fever, 16; smallpox, 13, and diarrhea and dysentery, 42. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.6 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,693 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 10 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 3 from smallpox, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 12, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 16.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,322. The lowest rate was recorded in Tralee,